

This Swift is quite abundant here, as is also the small gray-rumped *Chaetura*. They usually fly very high, though apparently not faster than the Chimney Swift of eastern North America. On cloudy afternoons, particularly after rainstorms, they often fly so low that specimens may be easily obtained. The ordinary note is a 'chee', or 'chee-ee,' rather long drawn out, and at times a 'chee-wee-wee-wee,' uttered in about the same pitch as the note of the Chimney Swift. Wounded birds utter a continual, squeaky, clicking note.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Escondido River near Bluefields, Nicaragua*.

Sharp-tailed Finches of the New Jersey Coast.—While there has been every reason to expect the occurrence of both the Nelson's and the Acadian Sharp-tailed Finches on the maritime marshes of New Jersey during the migrations, there have not been, so far as I am aware, any actual records of their capture in that State. The only mention that I have seen of either race as a New Jersey bird occurs on page 541 of Dr. Nelson's 'Catalogue of the Vertebrates of New Jersey' where it is stated that *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni* is "common along the shore" and "breeds in the salt meadows." No mention whatever is made of *A. caudacutus*, so the natural inference is that *nelsoni* is the common breeding bird of the New Jersey coast. This, however, being quite erroneous, Dr. Nelson's remarks must be considered as belonging strictly to *A. caudacutus*.

In view of the above statements the following notes based upon collections made by Mr. I. N. DeHaven and myself may be of interest. *Ammodramus caudacutus* breeds abundantly on the salt marshes from Pt. Pleasant to Cape May Point and probably along Delaware Bay as far up as the salt marshes extend. A few of the birds winter on the marshes at Atlantic City, as specimens have been taken in January and February by Mr. DeHaven. These winter birds were extremely fat, but did not differ in plumage from late fall birds, and were in all respects true *caudacutus*.

A. caudacutus nelsoni occurs only as a migrant, and appears to be more abundant in the fall. A single specimen was taken at Atlantic City on May 9, 1892, by Mr. DeHaven, and on October 2 of the same year several were secured.

A. caudacutus subvirgatus was found associated with the other two races at Atlantic City on October 2, 1892, and a number of specimens were shot. It appeared to be more numerous than *nelsoni*, but less so than true *caudacutus*. This race apparently winters farther south for, as has been already stated, all the winter specimens so far taken by us in New Jersey were *caudacutus*. Doubtless more careful search will show the *nelsoni* and *subvirgatus* to be of regular occurrence in both migrations.

It may be of interest in this connection to record the wintering of *Ammodramus maritimus* in small numbers on the salt marshes of southern New Jersey, specimens having been taken by Mr. Wm. L. Baily on February 22, 1892.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.